The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5415 號五十百四千五第 光緒乙亥年二月念三日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1875. 二年禮 號十三月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

March 29, AVOCA, Brit. str., 930, Torbock, Shanghai 26th March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

March 29, BRISBANE, British str., 891, R. Balfour, Sydney 26th Feb., Brisbane 3rd March, Keppel Bay 4th, Bowen 5th, Townsville 6th, Somerset 8th, Batavia 17th, and Singapore 23rd, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 29TH.

None.

Departures.

March 29, JACOBA HELENE, for Saigon.
March 29, POWAN, str., for Canton.
March 29, H.I.C.M. gunboat PENG-CHAO-HAI, for Canton.
March 29, H.I.C.M. gunboat CHEN-TO, for Canton.
March 29, H.I.C.M. gunboat AN-LAN, for Canton.
March 29, H.I.C.M. gunboat CHUNG-HOI, for Canton.
March 29, H.I.C.M. gunboat KWANG-ON, for Canton.
March 29, HAILOONG, str., for Swatow, &c.
March 29, YOTTUNG, str., for Swatow.
March 29, PEARL, str., for Swatow & Amoy.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Brisbane*, str., from Sydney:—
Capt. Harrington, Messrs. Ross, Becher, Professor Peters, and 103 Chinese in steerage.

Per *Avoca*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Hongkong.—The Viscoy of Canton and suite, 120 in number, Messrs. W. M. Bradley and servant, T. W. Lamarchand, E. Davis, A. Goetz, and McCray, and 101 Chinese. For Southampton.—Mrs. Lamarchand, two children and servant, Mrs. Emelon and child.

Reports.

The P. & O. steamship *Avoca* reports left Shanghai on 26th March, and had fine weather, squally, and dense fogs.

The British steamship *Brisbane* reports left Sydney on 26th February, Brisbane on March 3rd, Keppel Bay on the 4th, Bowen on the 5th, Townsville on the 6th, Somerset on the 8th, Batavia on the 17th, and Singapore on the 23rd. Had rough weather between Sydney and Brisbane, and fine weather since, with head winds and several squalls.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

(*From Hedge & Co's Weekly Shipping Report.*)
Pagoda Anchorage, 19th March

ARRIVALS.

March 11th, Adele from Shanghai; 14th, str. Douglas from Hongkong; 17th, Aarhuus from Amoy; 19th, str. Dragon from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

March 12th, str. Dragon for Shanghai; 14th, str. Yesso for Hongkong; 18th, str. Douglas for Hongkong.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Finchlin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
McNear	Newcastle	Oct. 30
Austria	Shields	Oct. 31
Eleanor	London	Nov. 4
Admiral Tecethof	Cardiff	Nov. 8
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Panama	Cardiff	Nov. 13
Ceylon	London	Nov. 17
Hiberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Juno	Cuxhaven	Nov. 23
Rollo	London	Nov. 30
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
Livingstone	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Caphorn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Sophie	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Anna	Hamburg	Dec. 16
Sumatra	New York	Dec. 23
Anne Christine	Antwerp	Jan. 5
George	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Marie	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Rosetta M'Neill	New York	Jan. 21
Balgownie	London	Jan. 23
Ernest	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Kolga	Hamburg	Feb. 5
Virginia	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Silurian	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Viking (s)	Glasgow	Feb. 6
Ella	Falmouth	Feb. 7
Venice (s)	London	Feb. 8
Clarinium (s)	Shields	Feb. 8
Gordon Castle (s)	London	Feb. 11
Nestor (s)	Liverpool	Feb. 11

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. GUEDES, JR., At 11 A.M., Window Glasses.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 2 P.M., Household Furniture, &c.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.

(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.
(„ 15, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)

Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.

Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

TOWING.

THE Steam-Tug *LITTLE ORPHAN* is available for TOWING at Reasonable Rates. Apply on Board, or to
BOSTON JACK & Co.
Anchorage off Peddar's Wharf.
82 Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

To be Let.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 15th April.
THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of R. JENSEN, Esq.
Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.
THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET.
THE Charming QUINTA "SANTA SANCHA" in Bishop's Bay.
Also, the QUINTA "BOM PARTO."
The Property of VISCOUNT DO CERCAL.
Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.
1m 411 Macao, 11th March, 1875.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.
NO. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," lately the Residence of J. M. WALTERS, Esq.
Some HOUSES on Peddar's Hill.
No. 5, Seymour Terrace.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 197 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1875.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st of April.
THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 892 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.
A THREE-STOREYED COMFORTABLE HOUSE, No. 18, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, with a fine view of the Harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate.
For Particulars, address "L. A.," care of this Office.
tf 234 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

TO LET.
HOUSE opposite H. M. Naval Yard. Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.
tf 449 Hongkong, 19th March, 1875.

TO LET.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.
With Immediate Possession.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUROST & Co.
HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

TO BE LET.
THE HOUSE No. 2, Morrison Hill. Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road.
379 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.
NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE.
BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of the COLONY.
Agents in Hongkong and China,
The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—A. ANDIEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. S. Bellios, Esq. W. H. Forbes, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq.
T. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM COARE in our Firm ceases from and after this date.
COARE, LIND & Co.
3m 188 Canton, February 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as COMMISSION AGENT and PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, under the Style and Firm of GEPP & Co.
ARTHUR M. GEPP.
2m 176 Canton, 1st February, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.
WE, the Undersigned, have Established ourselves at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHNSTON & Co.
W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON,
J. ALEXANDER.
3m 1 Amoy, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and MR. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.
Mr. GEORGE HALES is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration, at Foochow.
BIRLEY & Co.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. R. R. WESTALL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1874, and Mr. WILLIAM MAUNSELL REEVES was admitted a Partner on 1st January, 1875.
WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
1m 360 Foochow, 27th February, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Premises in Hongkong known as the Novelty Iron Works, and in the Business thereof, ceased on the 28th February last.
All Outstanding Accounts prior to that date will be settled by the Undersigned.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1m 434 Hongkong, 16th March, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of
WIELER & Co.
OSCAR WIELER.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 19th December, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. RUD. BUSCHMANN has been authorized to sign our Firm from this date here and at Shanghai.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
1m 421 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. R. MORGAN
Agent.
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 30th March, 1875, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, at 11 A.M.,
(*For account of the concerned.*)—
350 Cases WINDOW GLASSES, assorted sizes.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. GUEDES, JR.,
Auctioneer.
488 Hongkong, 27th March, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.
ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE FURNITURE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 30th March, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, BONHAM ROAD, the Residence of R. COOKE, Esq.—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—
A Handsome Drawing Room SUITE of Teak Damask-covered FURNITURE, WHATNOTS, Card TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, Very Handsome Lace CURTAINS, CARPETS, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
Mahogany Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CHAIRS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE.
Teak BEDSTEADS, Spring and Horse-hair MATTRESSES, Teak WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS.
FLOWER POTS and PLANTS.
SEDAN CHAIRS.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on *Monday*, the 29th March.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
466 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustee of the Estate of Messrs. MCGREGOR & Co., to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 31st March, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Residence, Praya,—
The whole of their HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising:—Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, CROCKERY, GLASS, and PLATED WARE, ENGRAVINGS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, WASHSTANDS, DESK, SHELF, COPYING PRESS, &c., &c., &c.
And
One IRON SAFE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
500 Hongkong, 29th March, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT CANTON.
ON FRIDAY, the 2nd April, 1875, at WONG CHEONG SHUN'S Hong, Canton, at Noon,
(*For account of the concerned.*)—
A NEW CORNISH STEAM BOILER of 12 feet length, complete.
For Particulars, apply to
J. M. GUEDES, JR.,
Auctioneer.
502 Hongkong, 30th March, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT No. 12, SHELLEY STREET.
ON MONDAY, the 5th April, 1875, at 2 P.M.,—
A Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room SUITES, belonging to Three Gentlemen giving up Housekeeping.
See Catalogues.
J. M. GUEDES, JR.,
Auctioneer.
503 Hongkong, 30th March, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
A. McDONALD AND OTHERS
v.
J. McDONALD AND ANOTHER.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under a Decree of the said Court,
On the Premises,
ON A DAY TO BE NAMED,
of which Notice will be given,—
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya, and measuring thereon One hundred feet; on the South side thereof on a Public Road, and measuring thereon One hundred and twelve feet; on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-five, and measuring thereon Two hundred and ninety-two feet; and on the West side thereof on a Public Street, and measuring thereon Three hundred and forty feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole Thirty-one thousand six hundred square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-four. For the unexpired term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from Twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, at a Yearly Crown Rent of $240; with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.
The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.
And,
At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.
Also,
The STOCK, comprising:—
Copper Bars and Plates. Yellow Metal. Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron. Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts. Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.
And,
A QUANTITY OF TIMBER.
The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order.*
TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer of the Leasehold Property, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Before the delivery of the other Lots, Cash must be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of hammer, and subject to the approval of the Court.
Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BEBBERTON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
227 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.
THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Ship-chandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

Auctions.

TO BE SOLD.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION on a day to be hereafter fixed (unless previously disposed of by private Sale),—
The PREMISES situate on the Bonham Road, and known as "PERSEPOLIS" or "BALL'S COURT," comprising Inland Lots 962, 963, and 964. Arrangements might be made for the Sale of the Lots separately.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 423 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Government of Macao and Timor, in order to establish Regular Communications between this Colony and Timor by means of Vessels propelled by Steam (Steamers), invites Companies or Parties desiring to contract for the above Navigation to forward their TENDERS to the Macao Secretary's Office, till the 31st instant.
In the Tenders are to be stated the number of trips they intend to make from Macao to Timor and *vice-versa*, and the Subsidy they require for the enterprise.
HENRIQUE DE CASTRO,
General Colonial Secretary.
Macao, Colonial Secretary's Office,
4th March, 1875. [23d 386

CONSULAT DE FRANCE À HONGKONG.
MONSIEUR A. SIENKIEWICZ a remis aujourd'hui le service à M. I. Pichon qui le remplaçera pendant son absence en qualité de Consul intérimaire de France à Hongkong et à Macao.
20 Mars, 1875. [tf 463

JUST LANDED, AND FOR SALE,
EX STEAMER "FORMOSA,"
SMALL Invoice of Superior CAVITE CHEROOTS and CIGARS.
Apply to
A. L. AGABEG, JR.,
Staunton Street.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1875.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes to go to England as LADY'S MAID, or NURSE to Children. Good References. Address "H. B.," *Daily Press* Office
14d 380 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Offices of the Undersigned, and His Netherlands Majesty's Consulate, have this day been REMOVED to the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. BOURJAN & Co., Praya, 2a.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
1m 344 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the DIVIDEND to 31st Dec., 1874, at the Rate of $10 per Share, can be obtained at the Secretary's Office on and after MONDAY, 1st March.
By Order,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1875. [35d 327

NOTICE.
STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of
HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON
that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.
ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 576 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

Intimations.

In the Matter of the COMPANIES' ORDINANCE *No. 1 of 1865 and of the* INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the Winding-up of the above-named Company by the Supreme Court subject to the Supervision of the Court of Hongkong was on the Fifteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five presented to the Honorable Sir JOHN SMALE, Knight, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Sir JOHN SMALE, Knight, TO-MORROW, the Thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, at 11 o'clock A.M., (instead of the 29th inst., as previously advertised.) And any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the Winding-up of the said Company under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on Payment of the usual Charge for the same.
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the above-named Company.
2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 15th March, A.D. 1875. [431

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NOTICE.
SUFFICIENT FUNDS having now been subscribed to permit of the rebuilding of the Boat House and Gymnasium, the Subscription Lists will remain open till the 31st March instant, after which date Persons wishing to join the Club will have to be duly elected, and pay an Entrance Fee of $10, in addition to the Annual Subscription.
Members, whose names are not on the Subscription Lists, and who are desirous of continuing their Membership, will please communicate with the Undersigned before the 31st inst., or they will cease to belong to the Club.
EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.
12d 452 Hongkong, 12th March, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 6, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 5th April next, at 2.30 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December last.
The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 23rd March to the 5th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
17d 456 Shanghai, 15th March, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, No. 6, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 5th April next, at 3 P.M., to consider certain alterations to be proposed in Clause No. 30 of the Deed of Settlement, with a view to extend the Directors' powers in investing the Company's funds.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
42d 313 Shanghai, 18th February, 1875.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.
DURING the temporary absence of the Undersigned, Mr. EDWARD MOORE will act as SECRETARY of the Society in Hongkong. By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
7d 492 Hongkong, 27th March, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
GREAT Inconvenience having been experienced in collecting Passage-Cheques, FARES on the Hongkong and Macao Line are henceforth to be paid in CASH to the Purser on board the Steamer.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
455 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

JUST LANDED.
FRESH CALIFORNIAN OATS.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
14d 442 Hongkong, 18th March, 1875.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE:—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FRERES & Co., Epernay. CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.
CLARET:—
~~Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.~~
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

TRANSLATION.
DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.
Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.
Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.
Terms for European languages.—
Fair copy, per legal folio.... ... ... $1.00
Extra copies, „ 0.25
Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.
Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.
6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

NOTICE.
DENT & Co.'s ESTATE.
A FIFTH and FINAL DIVIDEND of 0.72 per cent. on all CLAIMS against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Peddar's Hill, on the 25th day of March, 1875.
1m 393 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.
DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
WORKS at EAST POINT.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG
will have the pleasure of GIVING A PERFORMANCE ON
MONDAY EVENING, the 5th APRIL, 1875,
When will be presented the Drama, in Four Acts, by TOM TAYLOR, Esq.,
Entitled
"THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN."
By the kind permission of MAJOR AMTEL and the OFFICERS of H. M.'s 80th Regiment, their Band will be in attendance.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after *Wednesday*, March 31st, at Noon, (where also a Plan of the Theatre may be seen,) and at the Theatre on the night of Performance.
Doors open at Eight o'clock; Performance to commence at Half-past Eight.
CHAS. C. COHEN,
Hon. Secretary.
491 Hongkong, 27th March, 1875.

GARRISON SPORTS, 1875.
THE above will be held on the Cricket Ground TO-DAY, the 30th inst. Commencing at 2 P.M.
All Races except those otherwise specified to be for Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Garrison only.
At the request of the Committee of

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by:

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for the Work.*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HEBY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTIGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MARCH 30TH, 1875.

ACCORDING to the Harbour Master's report the Chinese emigration, so far at least as males are concerned, goes on steadily increasing. No less than 3,098 persons more left here in 1874 than in the preceding year. This increase was divided between the Australian Colonies, Bangkok, and the Straits Settlements. The majority of those who proceeded to the latter were required to work the tin mines of Malacca. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, inasmuch as it provides for the development of the resources of some valuable British possessions; but a statement made a little further on by Mr. THOMSETT is not by any means satisfactory. He says that the difficulties attending the engagement of Chinese labour for Queensland and other Colonies are so great that but little encouragement can be held out to persons requiring it. He goes on to enumerate them, and it appears from his statement that the main difficulty is to keep clear of rogues and gamblers, who, professing a wish to emigrate, receive an advance of wages, and with it embark on their unlawful business, rook the *bonâ fide* migrants, and then return the advance and resign all thought of proceeding abroad. These circumstances, added to the great expense attending the engagement of coolies, and the probability of the emigrants deserting on their arrival at their destination, have induced the agents for the present to withdraw from the attempt to obtain Chinese labour. This is greatly to be regretted, since Queensland alone could absorb many thousands annually. That vast colony possesses a soil and climate capable of growing almost any production, whether of the tropic or the temperate zone. Cotton, sugar, and tobacco can be raised with great success, and the one essential for their extensive growth is labour. Queensland and North Australia are destined to expand into important and productive colonies, and it is a pity that their progress should be delayed for want of hands to till the soil. It is possible that the Chinese will, when they find the knavery of some of their countrymen has checked the demand for their labour, offer to make some arrangement by which genuine coolies may be engaged, and the desired emigration continued.

But if the difficulties attending the procuring of Chinese labour are great and vexatious, those connected with the efforts made by the Colonial Authorities to put a stop to the exportation of Chinese women for immoral purposes are still greater. Partly from fear, partly from apathy and callousness as to what their future may be, these women can seldom be got to tell the real truth about themselves, and fail to claim the protection offered them by Government. In the face of this unhappy fact, therefore, it is gratifying to learn that the measures taken by Government have not been without some repressive effect. Proof of this is afforded in the Harbour-Master's returns of female emigration, which show a considerable decrease. During the past year only 1,104 women and girls have emigrated from this port as compared with 1,542 in 1873. This gives a decrease of 438, and though it is to be feared that the system still goes on pretty extensively from causes before stated, it is apparent that some good has resulted from legislative action in the matter. It would be politic and proper to encourage the Chinese emigrants to carry their wives and families with them, and if the planters of Australia and other large employers of labour elsewhere would consent to pay the additional passage money and the Chinese Government give its countenance to emigration, the nefarious and disgusting practice of kidnapping and buying women and girls to send to a life of shame in a distant land would soon be nearly abolished. No system of emigration can be sound financially, be right philanthropically, or be productive of lasting good to any country or community which tends to draw the male population alone. So long as it prevails, so long will it prove prolific of evil. Man was never destined to live single, and wherever communities are formed where the softening influence of female society is lacking, there may be expected to flourish in rank luxuriance folly and crime, with their attendant and consequent miseries.

IT is saddening to find, every now and then, that the spirit of religious intolerance is still so rife in the nineteenth century—the age of enlightenment and progress. No Church has shown itself so intolerant as the Roman Catholic, and it seems to have developed its utmost bigotry and fanaticism among the Spanish race. The Inquisition lingered in Spain after every other country in Europe had got rid of its blighting presence, and there are fewer Protestants in Spanish-speaking countries than perhaps in any other. Protestantism has, however, been making considerable progress in Mexico of late, and there are now congregations in several of its cities. Recently one has been formed at Acapulco, under the auspices of the Rev. M. N. HUTCHINSON, a Presbyterian clergyman, and its growth there was regarded with great disfavour by the most ignorant Catholics, who were undoubtedly stimulated in their hatred to the rival faith and its professors by a *cura*, who from the altar bitterly denounced the movement. In the end a mob, most of them Indians, attacked the Protestant congregation whilst at service, six of whom were killed and a number more seriously wounded. The slaughter was only stayed by the arrival of a body of troops, when the assailants were driven off. The Mexican authorities are, to do them justice, showing a determination to investigate the matter, and it is hoped that the *cura*, whose inflammatory harangues so largely served to kindle the passions of the prejudiced multitude, will be brought to justice. It is much to be regretted that the old spirit that led to the lighting of the fires of Smithfield and the butchery of St. Bartholomew's Day survives in any portion of God's earth to-day. The advancement of education is the best check upon religious intolerance, which grows with the growth of priestly power, and declines in proportion to the unwillingness of the laity to exalt the priesthood. And priestly assumptions are not commonly tenable among an educated people.

The agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has received a telegram stating that the s.s. *Alaska*, from San Francisco March 4th, arrived in Yokohama on Sunday, and sailed for Hongkong yesterday.

A telegram from Amoy yesterday morning states that the steamer *Yuen-tse-fee* has gone on shore off Dodd Island. All lives are saved. The steamer *Douglas* was sent to her assistance in the hope of getting her off, as she has sustained damage to only one compartment.

The captain of the schooner *Anguis* has reported to the Marine Department at Manila that on his way from Surigao to Dinagat, on the 24th of last month, his vessel struck on a coral bank under 7 feet of water. The bearings are as follows:—Barrol Island, S. 30 O., Britanoint (Mindanao), S. 56 O., Surigao, S., Bercebu Bank, N. 70 E., Gipdu Island, N. 20 E., lat. 9 51 45 N., long. 131 42 E. of Saint Ferdinant.—*Manila Mercantile Review.*

The American ship *Bunker Hill*, which caught fire and was sunk in Manila harbour on the 3rd ulto., is again afloat, and efforts are being made to get the cargo, consisting of hemp, sugar and molasses, removed as speedily as possible, in order to fully ascertain the amount of damage done, which appears to have been very considerable. The contract for raising the vessel was taken by Messrs. Wilks and Earnshaw, at $9,000, and the time occupied 29 days. The damaged cargo is being sold by auction.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—Captain Wilson, of the ship *Champion of the Seas*, reports that in Lat. 27 deg. 43 S. and Long. 28 deg. 33 W., he sighted a dismasted ship, and on nearing her discovered what remained of the name was, "*The Found—Liver.*" (? The *Foundling*, of Liverpool). The vessel was on fire, and Captain Wilson estimates that there were some 400 tons of coal in a fierce glow, still in the hold. Every particle of woodwork had been destroyed, and her sides were nearly red hot, emitting steam as she rolled in the sea-way. A bright look-out was kept for any of the crew who might be in boats or on rafts, but no sign of them was seen, and it is believed that they must have been picked up, as they and the ship were directly in the track of vessels. There can hardly be any doubt as to the name of the unfortunate vessel, and we may add that Captain Wilson knew her, she having left Liverpool a few days previous to the *Champion of the Seas*.

The Hongkong Rifle Association had their meeting on Friday last at the Kowloon Ranges. There was a large assembly of spectators, and the meeting was very successful, the shooting being good and the weather favorable for the occasion. Three of the competitions were open to all comers, the first two being reserved for members of the Association. The first competition, distances 200 and 400 yards, for which cups were offered for the best score at each range, and highest aggregate score at both, was won as follows:—200 yards, E. W. Siegfried; 400 yards, E. Prior; aggregate 200 and 400 yards, E. W. Siegfried. The prize for second competition, for sporting rifles or guns, distances 100 and 200 yards, was a cup for the highest aggregate score. This was won, with 41 points, by H. Johnson, E. L. Woodin being second with a score of 35. The third competition was a sweepstakes open to all comers, for Snider rifles, distances 200, 400, and 500 yards. The prize in this instance consisted of the amount subscribed (after deducting 25 per cent.) divided into four equal amounts, one for the best shot at each range and one for the highest aggregate made at the three distances. They were won as follows:—Range prizes: 200 yards, E. L. Woodin; 400 yards, J. Keiser; 500 yards, K. McClennan. Aggregate, 200, 400, and 500, E. Prior. The fourth competition, also open to all comers, was for distances of 400, 500, and 600 yards. Winners were:—Range prizes—400 yards, C. W. Siegfried; 500 yards, E. L. Woodin; 600 yards, J. S. O'Blake; ditto, J. Keiser. Aggregate, E. L. Woodin. The fifth competition was a handicap open to all competitors, for any rifle, the distances being 800 and 900 yards. The range-prizes were won—800 yards by J. B. Cameron, with 35 points; 900 yards by J. Keiser, with 22 points. The aggregate was won by J. Keiser. The sixth competition was a match handicap, small bore rifles at 800 and 900 yards; Snider rifles at 400 and 500 yards. The prize the sweepstakes. The following are the results:—Range prizes—500 yards, E. Prior; 900 yards, C. W. Siegfried, (divided); 400 yards, D. Toomey. Aggregate, 800 and 400 yards, D. Toomey.

The well-known yacht *Madcap*, crack of the fleet, has, we (*Celestial Empire*) are told, been bought by the American Methodist Episcopal Mission at Kinkiang. It is presumed that she will be employed in cruising about the Poyang Lake; a service for which she is eminently adapted.

The *Singapore Times* says the examination of the prisoners charged with the murder of Mr. Dent, which has been going on for some days before the Hon. C. B. Plunket, Magistrate, was concluded on the 17th instant. Two more prisoners had been added to the number during the progress of the examination, but only the fourteen originally brought up were committed for trial, one being discharged, and another sent back to jail, to be brought up with other prisoners on a fresh indictment. Twenty-nine more remain to be tried for this offence, but owing to the detention of three of these in the hospital, the second case has not yet been entered into.

The *Singapore Daily Times* makes the following remarks upon a recent scene in the Legislative Council of this Colony:—The Hongkong Colonial Secretary, at present Acting Governor, appears to have been again distinguishing himself as a professor in the art or science of circumlocution. We append below an extract from the Hongkong *Daily Press* giving an account of a recent scene in the Legislative Council there, from which it will be seen that the hon. gentleman is a high proficient in the art of how not to do it, or rather in a special branch of that art, that, namely, of how not to return a simple straightforward answer to a simple straightforward question. We think it a pity that the Hongkong community alone should have the privilege of admiring so much ingenuity, and, we may add, of wondering at so much silliness. If, however, Mr. Austin was ingenious, the Hon. Phineas Ryrie was no less persevering and determined to get an answer by hook or crook, regardless of all evasion and tergiversation, and certainly he deserved the success which eventually crowned his efforts.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

29th March.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

DISORDERLY SEAMEN.

Otto Ray, a Russian seaman, was charged by P.C. No. 50, with getting drunk, becoming obstreperous and going into an European house on the Praya.

The prisoner was fined $1.

Another Russian seaman, named M. Plotoff, was charged under similar circumstances, but he entered a China shop and did damage. The master of the shop did not appear, consequently he was fined only 50 cents.

J. Ward and J. Donovan were charged by P. Sergeant No. 50, with fighting in the Queen's Road, having been turned out of the "Crown and Anchor Tavern."

P.C. No. 3, said the first prisoner struck him with a belt having a buckle. The prisoners were both drunk. P.C. No. 12 said the second prisoner came along quietly.

The first prisoner, who said he was bruised himself and was very sorry for assaulting the police, was fined 20 shillings, and the second was fined $1.

W. Brown, a seaman, charged by P.C. No. 3 with being drunk and incapable, was fined 50 cents and ordered to pay chair hire 10 cents for bringing him to the station.

P. Fitzgerald, also a seaman, charged by P.C. 73, with being drunk and incapable, was fined 50 cents, and ordered to pay 10 cents to chair coolies for carrying him to the station.

NO PASS OR LIGHT.

Leung Awai, charged by P.C. 679, with having no pass or light, was fined 20 cents.

TO BE FITTED.

Fong A-on, formerly a servant to Mr. Degenaer, was charged with being out without a pass. He appears to have wandered out brooding over the loss of his wife and children, who appeared to have died in a very short space of time lately. His Worship took pity on him and discharged him. He had no friends in the colony save one, a Chinese in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but he would not take the responsibility of caring for him, respectably dressed as he was.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Two Manila men, named A. Mucarranha and José Rozario, were charged by Chinese constable No. 128, with fighting in the Queen's Road.

The prosecutor said that when he arrested the first prisoner he was violently assaulted by him. He blew his whistle when constable No. 208 came to his assistance. The first prisoner then dropped down pretending to be insensible. He placed him in a chair and brought him to the station. The second came quietly.

The first was fined 3 and the second 50 cents.

FREE LODGINGS.

Wong Alai, a dirty looking coolie, was found in an unoccupied house last night by P.C. 217, and he took him into custody.

The prisoner said he was destitute, and went there to sleep. He was formerly employed and lived in Gilman Street, but the master being hard-hearted, turned him and others out, alleging they had robbed him.

A constable was sent with him to make enquiry, and he said the master lost a smoking pipe.

The prisoner's passage was paid to his native place.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Another Russian seaman was charged by P.C. 375 with being drunk and assaulting him.

The prosecutor said that he was passing Bank wharf at 6 p.m. yesterday, in the Police boat, when he saw the prisoner in the custody of an Indian constable there. The Indian called him in and told him to take the man to his ship. He took him in a boat, but on the way the prisoner struck him several times. He therefore took him to the Police Chop and charged him with the assault.

The prisoner was fined $2.

FIGHTING.

Two respectable looking Chinese, Wong Ahan and another, were charged by District watchman No. 7 with fighting in the streets. The first accused the other of tearing his jacket, and the second accused Wong Ahang of breaking some earthenware.

The second said he procured a situation for a man, and got $2 for it, when the first came and demanded a share and because he refused to give it he broke his furniture and crockeryware.

The prisoners were fined 50 cents each.

STEALING BASKETS.

Kuon Yin Chai, a street coolie, was charged by one Low Asow with stealing two new baskets.

The prosecutor said he was a head coolie living in Third street, Seyingpoon, engaged by a government contractor. He engaged the prisoner to work yesterday morning and gave him two new baskets. He went out to work but never returned. The same night he went out and found the prisoner offering the baskets for sale. The value of the baskets was $1 for thirty-six.

The prisoner said that he lived in a house in Second street, and was not engaged by the prisoner. The master of his house, named Akow, seeing him hard up, gave him the baskets to sell. He took them to the prosecutor's house to sell, when he turned on him, and said the baskets were his.

Chun Akow said he lived at No. 63, Second street. Last year a chairman, named Chun Ahop, bought the baskets and left them with him, having used them two days. The prisoner asked if he might buy them, but being of such little value he gave them to him.

Inspector Grimes said the prosecutor when he got them must have marked them then, as when they were brought to the station they were freshly marked like those produced by the prosecutor.

The prisoner was discharged.

ASSAULT.

J. Mehan, a barkeeper, was charged with assaulting a European female.

Inspector O'Brien said the prosecutrix, who lives in Station street, was in Court this morning, but she went away again. On Saturday, the woman came to his station, and said the man who had beat her before had come to her house and beat her again. He went to the house, and found the prisoner there lying down, and as she wanted him out she gave him into custody. On the road the prisoner refused to go any further and laid down. He, however, induced him to go quietly. He believed the prosecutrix was afraid to appear.

His Worship told prisoner that under the circumstances he would have to discharge him, but reminded him that having the character of one who illtreated women he would have to severely punish him if he appeared again before the Court.

REMINDER.

Chun Akwai, the man on remand on a charge of burglariously robbing a doctor's shop at Kowloon, and for whom a remition was applied for by the Kowloon Authorities, was further remanded until Monday next.

THE "SUN YOO."

The remanded case in which Mr. Stuart charged a Chinese diver, named Wong Atung, with the larceny of a large quantity of iron and brass from the *Sun Yoo* wreck, was again resumed.

Mr. Stuart said the prisoner had not delivered up anything yet. The unsold iron was still hidden under water at the slaughter house, some 45 piculs, worth about $2.50 per piul.

The prisoner said he went down a second time on the same permit because on the first he was unable to recover any. He had not sold any, he only lodged it, and procured $8, and two piculs of rice to pay expenses. He was willing to deliver, but Mr. Stuart was not there to deliver to.

Mr. Stuart said his brother was there to take delivery, and prisoner knew it.

As the prisoner showed that he did not intend to sell he was discharged, and Mr. Stuart was told to take delivery.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

The remanded case, in which one Tong Apong was charged with the unlawful possession of a large quantity of counterfeit dollars, came on again.

The prisoner said he lived at Namtow, and he was a teacher of shroffage. To carry out his teachings he had to use counterfeit dollars of all descriptions. To write to his agent in Canton to procure these he had to come to Hongkong to forward on his order. He did not intend passing any here. He had been carrying on this business for the last three years. When in Hongkong he lived in Taipingshan, and the neighbours knew that he did business in Namtow. The last four years he had been living in Taipingshan when in Hongkong. The Namtow authorities must know his business from his signboard being up under the name of Fong Kee. He admitted he had been in gaol before for passing counterfeit coin. He learned shroffage nine years ago, but the dollar he passed in 1869 he did not take much notice of whether good or bad, although he was in the full knowledge of the shroffage business.

Inspector Gray mentioned other cases in which the prisoner was implicated in the possession of bad coin and chops, and two letters in the present case, in which it was shown that he carried on an extensive business in bad coin. The following are translations of the two letters found in the prisoner's possession from his agent:—

"I have to acknowledge receipt of six taels and eight mace for which I send herewith eight superior alloyed dollars, eight thick skinned dollars, and two taels and four mace weight of broken pieces (of alloyed silver) which please examine and receive.

"Dated 2nd moon 13th day (20th March, 1875.)

"(Signed) LUM KI.

"To Mr. Fong Ki."

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of six taels seven mace and eight candareens (less two candareens short weight) for which I send herewith ten alloyed dollars and ten taels weight of thick skinned broken pieces (of alloyed silver.) Deducting the cost of these last mentioned articles, there is a balance in your favour of six candareens. In the old account you owed me a balance of one mace and five candareens which by crediting the above balance of six candareens there is a balance to your debit of nine candareens.

"I have at present some trade dollars the outer skin of which is of the thickness of three mace and six candareens, and they sound pretty well. Some of these have not been chopped. If, however, you require them to be so done, I will attend to it. If you want them send me the money for them.

"(Dated) 2nd moon 12th day.

"(19th March 1875.)

"(Signed) LUM KI.

"To Mr. Fong Ki."

The following is the translation of another document:—

"Important money. One parcel—which please convey to the 'I shing' opium smoking shop, Taipingshan, Hongkong, from whence it will be delivered to Mr. Fong-ki by whom it is to be opened."

(On the opposite side of the document.)

"Postage 70 cash to be paid on arrival of letter."

The case was then remanded till the 2nd April.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT KOWLOON.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Civil Hospital, yesterday, before Mr. Tonnoby and a jury (Messrs. Mathieson, Scott, and May) on the body of Lee Akew, the boy who was shot at Kowloon on Saturday.

The father of deceased identified the boy, and said he was 17 years of age. He was a coward, and lived at Chun Chi Po. He was looking after cattle near the range on Saturday. Witness was sent for, and found deceased lying near a tent alive. He told witness that he was bringing the cows home when he was struck by a bullet. He did not say that he was gathering bullets.

Wm. Henry Stuart said: I am surgeon on board the *Audacious*. I attended a firing party of seamen belonging to the vessel on the 27th instant. The butts are at Kowloon, and situated to the eastward of the Military Butts. They are known as the Naval Butts. They are backed by hills. The hills are very barren. About two o'clock I was informed of an accident, and I went and found deceased lying beside a tent, where he had been carried. He was suffering from a gunshot wound through the chest. The ballot had entered in front of the left shoulder, and came out in the middle of the right. From what I saw of it, I concluded that it had injured the lung. Deceased was conscious when I was called to him, and was able to speak. I recommended that he should be brought to the Hospital. He died about a quarter to four o'clock the same afternoon from the effects of the wound. The wound had the appearance of being caused by a bullet from a Snider rifle.

Frederk. George Gilbert said he was a seaman on board the *Audacious*. He was marker at one of the butts on Saturday. There were about 50 Chinese about, taking shelter behind the rocks, and whenever the bugle sounded for firing to cease, they rushed out in a crowd to pick up the bullets. He heard some shouting behind the rocks, and some Chinese men and boys came rushing towards him. He hoisted the danger flag, and the firing ceased. He ran out to the left of the range, and saw deceased lying down there. He was moaning, and witness saw he was wounded in the shoulder. There was a Chinese watchman to the left of the target for the purpose of driving the Chinese away. Deceased could not have been hit by a straight shot where he was when witness saw him. There was a large danger flag behind the target. The Chinese who were about had been driven back several times by the watchman.

Chun Foo Chi, a boy, said he saw deceased picking up the bullets with a number of others. Deceased was under a rock behind the left target, and the bullet struck another rock and rebounded from it, and struck him. He ran a little way and then fell down. Witness did not see any cows there, there is no grass for them. Deceased was driven away several times before the accident. Witness had seen him collecting bullets for three days.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

ACHEEN.

"There is no very important intelligence from Acheen" says the *Penang Gazette* in its last issue. "Since the capture of Longhatta, which no doubt was a very severe blow to the Achinese, the Dutch have been gradually extending the range of their fortified posts, encountering much less resistance than formerly. Yet disease has made sad havoc in the Dutch camp, and although a couple of days previous to the date of our latest advices the mortality had considerably decreased, still the state of health continued unfavourable. It is not so much cholera, as fever and dysentery that prevail at present, more especially in the Kraton. We are informed, however, that barracks are in course of construction upon a healthy plain situated outside the Kraton, and this will no doubt have a beneficial effect upon the sanitary condition of the troops. In the majority of the various posts surrounding the Kraton, the troops enjoy good health, which is probably partly owing to the presence of good well-water. "The relations between the Dutch and the states on the North and East Coast are gradually becoming more satisfactory and in many of the chief places where the Dutch flag is hoisted, trade is flourishing and the inhabitants seem to reconcile themselves with the supremacy of the Netherlands. The works at Pulo Brass (where the Lighthouse is in course of erection) are progressing rapidly and a portion of the iron pier in Acheen Roads is already constructed."

HONGKONG GARRISON SPORTS.

The annual sports in connection with the Garrison here were commenced on the Cricket Ground yesterday, and will be continued to-day. Shortly before two o'clock—the hour fixed for the first event—rain commenced to fall, and heavy showers were more or less frequent throughout the afternoon. In spite of the unpropitious weather, however, the sport was very good. The entries for all the events were numerous, and the contests keen. The throwing of the cricket ball was particularly good on the part of the winner. He carried off the prize at a distance of 114 yards 2½ feet, distancing considerably the other competitors. Drummer Fairbank carried off no less than three first prizes for flat races, all of which were remarkably well run. In the flat races which were open to members of Clubs, Mr. Rhodes (a well-known local pedestrian) was first for the 100 yards; Mr. Hunter was first for the half-mile, and Mr. Blackwell was victorious for the quarter of a mile. The wheelbarrow race, in which the competitors were blindfolded, caused, as usual, much merriment, as also did the three-legged race. For the veteran's race only four came forward. The winner ran well. Owing to the ground being so wet, the hurdle race was postponed till to-day. There was a very large number of spectators round the ground, and among those present, besides a few ladies, were: Major General Colborne, Commodore Parish, Mr. Justice Snowden, Hon. P. Ryrie, Mr. Tonnochy, &c., &c. The Band of the *Audacious* was present, and discoursed a selection of tunes. The arrangements of the day were admirably carried out by a committee consisting of Captain Bradshaw, 80th Regiment; Lieut. H. B. Rich, Royal Engineers; Lieut. the Hon. F. R. Sandilands, R.N.; Lieut. L. O. Potts, 80th Regiment; Lieut. A. W. Ferrier, Royal Artillery; Asst. Commy. W. Gammell, Control Dept. Subjoin are the results:—

1.—Putting Shot—16 lbs., (3 trials without a follow,) 1st Prize $5, 2nd $2.

Pte. Taylor, 36 ft. 9 in.....1
Pte. Pummell, 32 ft.....2
Seven competed.

2.—Flat Race—100 yards, 1st Prize $4, 2nd $3, 3rd $1.

Pte. Eckersley, 11½ sec.....1
Sert. Pendercy.....2
Corp. Woods.....3
Eighteen competed.

3.—Throwing Cricket Ball, 1st Prize Cricket Bat, Ball and Pads, Presented by Hongkong Cricket Club, 2nd $2.

Corp. Else, 114 yds. 2½ ft.....1
Pte. R. Taylor.....2
Five competed.

4.—Hop, Step and Jump, (3 trials,) 1st Prize $4, 2nd $2, 3rd $1.

Pte. Eckersley, 40 ft. 4in.....1
Corp. Woods, 40 ft.....2
Pte. Todd, 38 ft. 9in.....3
Eight competed.

5.—Flat Race—100 yards—for Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines and Members of Clubs only, 1st Prize $30, 2nd $10.

Mr. Rhodes, 10¾ sec.....1
Lieut. Creagh.....2
Mr Rickard.....3
Eight competed.

6.—Flat Race—1 mile, "The Mostyn Cup" Presented by W. M. Morgan, Esq., 1st Prize $12, 2nd $5, 3rd $3.

Dr. Fairbank, 5m. 17 sec.....1
Pte. Hill.....2
Pte. Browne.....3
Twelve competed.

7.—Flat Race—220 yards, "Canteen Cup" Presented by Royal Artillery Canteen Fund, for Royal Navy and Royal Marines only, 1st Prize $20, 2nd $10, 3rd $5.

— Hewitt, } 28½ sec.....Dead Heat.
— Ricketts }
— Pearce.....2
Hewitt and Ricketts ran again when Hewitt won.
Fifteen competed.

8.—Flat Race—¼ mile, Army, Navy and Royal Marines, Presented by Canteen Fund H. M. S. *Victor Emanuel*, 1st Prize $15, 2nd $7, 3rd $3.

Dr. Fairbank, 2m.....1
Corp. Woods.....2
— Ricketts.....3
Twelve competed.

9—Flat Race—300 yards, Army, Navy and Royal Marines, 1st Prize $4, 2nd $2, 3rd $1.

Pte. Eckersley, 39¾ sec.....1
Pte. Taylor.....2
— Slater.....3
Ten competed.

10.—Three-legged Race, Army, Navy and Royal Marines, 1st Prize $4, 2nd $2, 3rd $1.

Woods and Pummell, 16 sec.....1
Mercer and Norman.....2
Lord and Moran.....3
Twenty competed.

11.—Flat Race—½ mile, (handicap) for Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Members of Clubs; 1st Prize $25, 2nd $10.

Mr. Hunter, 2 m. 18 sec.....1
Mr. Rhodes.....2
Mr. Millby.....3
Hunter got 30 yards; Millby 20; Rhodes scratch.

12.—Wheelbarrow Race—blindfolded—100 yards, 1st Prize $3, 2nd $2, 3rd $1.

Pte. Hampton.....1
Pte. Mitchell.....2
Pte. Hayward.....3
Nine competed.

13.—Flat Race—¼ of a mile, Army, Navy and Royal Marines, 1st Prize $5, 2nd $2, 3rd $1.

Dr. Fairbank, 63 sec.....1
— Ricketts.....2
Corp. Woods.....3
Eight competed.

14.—Flat Race—¼ of a mile, "Foochow Cup" 1st Prize $20, 2nd $10, for Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Members of Clubs only.

Mr. Blackwell, 67 sec.....1
Mr. McEwen.....2
Eight competed.

15.—Veteran's Race—Army, Navy and Royal Marines of over 15 years service, counting from 18 years of age, 1st Prize $5, 2nd $2.

Sergt. Pendercy, 41 sec.....1
— Stokes.....2
Four competed.

The following is the Programme for this day:—

SECOND DAY.

1.—Throwing the Hammer—14 lbs., (three trials,) 1st Prize $4, 2nd $1.

2.—Flat Race—300 yards, Non-commissioned Officers only, 1st Prize $6, 2nd $2.

3.—Running High Jump, (three trials) 1st Prize $4, 2nd $2, 3rd $1.

4.—Hurdle Race—200 yards, (15 flights) for Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Members of Clubs, 1st Prize $30, 2nd $10.

5.—Hurdle Race—once round, for Officers and Members of Clubs. Sweep $2, $10 added.

6.—Jingling Match—4 Prizes, $1 each.

7.—Hurdle Race—once round, (12 flights) Army, Navy and Royal Marines, (winner of No. 12 first day excluded,) 1st Prize $6, 2nd $3, 3rd $1.

8.—Flat Race—1 mile, for Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Members of Clubs, 1st Prize $25, 2nd $10.

9.—Flat Race—300 yards, 1st Prize $12, 2nd $6, 3rd $2; Presented by Athletic Committee.

10.—Sack Race—50 yards, Army, Navy and Royal Marines, 1st Prize $3, 2nd $1.

11.—Flat Race—½ mile, Army, Navy and Royal Marines, 1st Prize $5, 2nd $2, 3rd $1.

12.—Bucket full of Water Race—Buckets to be carried on the head, Army, Navy and Royal Marines, 1st Prize $3, 2nd $1.

13.—Picking up 20 Eggs one yard apart—Army, Navy and Royal Marines, 1st Prize $4, 2nd $2, 3rd $1.

14.—Flat Race—300 yards, (Handicap,) for Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines and Members of Clubs, 1st Prize $25, 2nd $10.

15.—Consolation Race—Army, Navy and Royal Marines, 1st Prize $3, 2nd $2, 3rd $1.

NEWCHWANG.

Our Newchwang correspondent writes (on the 2nd March:—"We have had no mail from Chefoo since the one which left that place on the 2nd January, and fear the messenger has either been lost in crossing the Gulf, or that the bags have been pillaged on the way. As a band of robbers is officially reported to have been on the southern road during February, the latter contingency is not unlikely. Geese are flying over, which is a good sign for spring, but the thr. still marks 10 at night, and we have occasional falls of snow. There is not any business doing to boast of, but natives are purchasing pulse and oil for shipment when the port opens, so that we may look for good freights."—*N. C. Daily News.*

Charles Joseph Bonaparte, a grandson of Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and grand nephew of the First Consul of France, has been admitted to practice at the bar of the Maryland Court of Appeals. He is said to resemble Napoleon Bonaparte more than any other member of his family.

SHANGHAI.

(*From N. C. Daily News.*)

March 23rd.

Mr. Alabaster leaves this morning for Hankow, to take over charge of the British Consulate from Mr. Hughes, who goes home on leave.

The French Gas Co. refuse to lower the price of gas; so the French Council purpose submitting their contract with the Company to a lawyer at Saigon, for his interpretation.

A Peking correspondent mentions a rumour that Mr. and Mrs. Wade are to leave soon for Shanghai, and that Mrs. Wade is likely to pursue her way to England.

March 24th.

The steamer *Fusiyama* came into collision with an empty cargo-boat yesterday, while steaming up the river abreast of the Soochow creek. The boat was cut in two, but the crew, a boy and a man, were saved by the steamer's people. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the boat people, who insisted in attempting to cross the vessel's bow, although warned not to do so.

The Municipal Council minutes which we publish to-day, bring down the questions affecting the Yang-king-pang, a step farther. The English Council decline to submit, to arbitration, the French Council's contention—that the width of the new Honan Road bridge justifies a conclusion that the Council had abandoned the question of encroachment; holding that it is, at best, a point only for argument. They also decline to submit the question of sharing the cost of bridges, to arbitration; holding that it is one within the discretion of the Community to decide.

Several changes are spoken of as likely to occur among the officials of this province. We hear that the brother of the late Tseng Kwo Fan, named Tseng Kwo Tsun, has been appointed Viceroy of the two Kiang. The present acting-Viceroy is to go back to Kiangsu as Futai.—The Futai of this province has appointed Sung Ting to be the Che-hien of Shanghai. The present Che-hien will shortly be promoted. That a man who has distinguished himself by inflicting more torture than any other magistrate who has lately held the post, should be leaving on any terms, is a subject for congratulation.—We also hear that the late acting-Futai of Kwangtung is to be the Chief Justice of Fohkien.

At 2 p.m. yesterday afternoon, a launch took place at Messrs. S. C. Farnham and Co's dock-yard, of a very fine steam yacht. Her length is 78 feet, 12 feet beam and depth 11 ft. 6 in. She is built with Malwa framing and teak planking and decks, and is designed either for pleasure or service. The guards, which project about two feet from the side, give a clear passage all round. The cabins (three in number) viz., Saloon, Ladies' Cabin, and forward Saloon, are well ventilated and are to be handsomely fitted with teak, walnut, and white woods, relieved with mouldings of white and gold which, with red plush upholstery, will produce a pleasing effect. The mast, funnel and wheel house are so constructed that they can be lowered at any moment, thereby increasing her value for up-country service—whenever permission to run steamers up-country may be given. Her engines are 12-inch high pressure; 15 H.P. nominal, working up to 45 H.P. Her bunkers can contain sufficient coal for 5 to 6 days' steaming, day and night. The little vessel was christened *Lillie*, by Miss Blethen, who dashed a bottle of crystal water against the bows as she started from the ways. We are given to understand that the vessel is for sale, as soon as her fittings are completed.

CHINKIANG.

Messrs. Spencer, Wolff & Co. write on the 22nd March):—"An active business has been transacted in Cotton Goods since the date of our last, especially in 8½ lb. Grey Shirtings, the imports of which, though heavy, have not been in excess of the demand. An improvement is also noticeable in the demand for the finer makes of Mexican T-Cloth.—Sandalwood, quiet; Iron, dull."

TIENTSIN.

(*From N. C. Daily News.*)

Some of the Shanghai tribute grain junks arrived here this forenoon, the first of the season.—On the 14th, an English sailing vessel arrived, the third sailing craft of the season.—The French gunboat *Couleuvre* left here yesterday, for Saigon.—On the 12th we had rain from noon till after dark, our first rain at Tientsin this year; and since then the air has been mild and like spring weather.—Since the 11th inst., no wild-fowl have been seen, so I suppose they have all already gone North.

Nothing is yet known with certainty as to when the Governor-General may be expected back in Tientsin. The new Customs' Taotai is expected here every day from Kwangtung, of which he is a native. The Tientsin Chinese dealers have stored a large quantity of their late importations in the premises of the foreign firms of the British Settlement; from which we judge that the owners of the goods are not yet prepared to pay the Taotai's so-called Barrier dues or taxes on their goods, the produce of China. Perhaps they are waiting the arrival of the new Customs' Taotai, in the hope that he may return to the custom of payments of former years.

In regard to the disturbances in the district of Teze Chow, all I have heard since last writing was that the people had taken to the hills or mountains with their families; which means, I fancy, to protect the latter against the Imperial forces. I cannot lear

CATHOLIC INTOLERANCE IN MEXICO —MASSACRE IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.

By the steamer *Montana*, which arrived in San Francisco from Mexican ports on the 9th ulto., came up from Acapulco, on his way to New York, Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in Central and Southern Mexico, and Treasurer of the entire Mexican missionary field. He is the gentleman who was temporarily ministering to the Protestant Reformed congregation at Acapulco at the time the attack was made upon that congregation which resulted in the murder of a number of its members; and from him we obtain the following particulars of the shameful outrage:—

Protestantism has made rapid progress in Mexico, there being now many congregations organized in the City of Mexico, Vera Cruz and other cities. In Acapulco, until a comparatively recent date, little or no missionary work had been done. About four years ago the Agent in Mexico of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Mr. Butler, visited Acapulco, offering for sale the Scriptures printed in the Spanish language. One Franco, a shoemaker, of a thoughtful turn of mind, was at the time in serious doubt regarding the Catholic religion, in which he had been brought up. He purchased a Bible, read it, and found therein what seemed to him sufficient ground for abandoning Catholicism and embracing the reformed religion. He read the sacred book to a few of his friends in the same class of life, and gradually drew around him a little body of believers in Protestantism. About a year ago this movement received an important accession in the person of Don Procopio Dias, editor of a local paper, a member of the State Congress, and a man of more culture than those who had hitherto accepted the new lights. The meetings of the little company were transferred to the house of Señor Dias, and were continued, quietly but effectively, until the little congregation had grown to a membership of about fifty men and women. They determined to organize a church, and sent a commission of three persons to the City of Mexico, to request the assignment of a minister to take charge of their movement. Mr. Hutchinson gladly received and encouraged them. Special meetings for prayer and consultation were held; but Mr. Hutchinson had no one to send to them, and, after due deliberation, concluded to go himself, organize the congregation and spend about one month with them. He reached Acapulco on the last day of 1874. He commenced holding services during the week of prayer, and considerable interest was manifested, although the movement was conducted quietly and without any effort to force the new doctrines on the attention of the people. A building formerly occupied as a Catholic chapel, but more recently as a storeroom, was purchased and fitted up as a church, and the services were transferred thither from Señor Dias' house. The services were continued throughout the week of prayer and for the three following weeks, Mr. Hutchinson preaching every evening in Spanish and the congregation entering heartily into the singing of Spanish hymns and the prayers in the Spanish tongue. On January 24th the congregation was organized by Mr. Hutchinson, fifty-three members making a profession of faith, and taking part in the Lord's Supper. A very encouraging spirit was manifested, and Mr. Hutchinson felt rewarded for his close and earnest labors in the new field, and foresaw a prosperous future for the new church. His month of labor was ended on Sunday, the 24th of January, and he was left, as may be supposed, in an exhausted condition. Soon after Mr. Hutchinson appeared in Acapulco, there were threatenings which portended mischief to him and the movement which he had come to organize. Many of the ignorant and intolerant class of Catholics looked with ill-concealed anger upon the effort to establish a Protestant church in their midst, and made frequent threats to violently oppose its consummation. After he had been in the city about two weeks, he was advised one day by an American member of the congregation not to attend the services that evening, his informant's Mexican wife having been warned to keep her husband away, as it was intended to attack the church at that time. Services were held, as usual, however, and nothing out of the way transpired. On several occasions stones were thrown at the doors and windows of the church; but beyond this, no hostile movement was made; and throughout the month the services progressed uninterrupted. The intolerant feeling which prompted attack was doubtless incited greatly by the preaching of the Catholic *cura*, who, in all his addresses from the altar, as well as in his daily intercourse with his people, bitterly denounced the Protestant movement. So violent did his course become that the authorities found it necessary to warn him that if he continued to incite his flock to lawless proceedings, he would be prosecuted, under the provision of the new law of reform. He is said to have answered that he would persistently denounce the heretics, and if arrested the faithful Indians would rally from the surrounding country and rescue him. It was also rumoured (but this has not been verified) that the *cura* advised these Indians that the time had come to suppress the Protestant congregation, before it increased in strength.

On the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 26th, services were held as usual, but Mr. Hutchinson was so unwell that he did not attend. There was no unusual indication of hostility on that day; but after the family in which Mr. Hutchinson was stopping had gone to church, he felt a presentiment of trouble, and took the unusual precaution of closing and locking the doors of the house, in which were, with him, his servant and some children. His presentiment proved well founded. After a little time a party of men came to the house, and one of them was heard to ask his companions: "How shall we discover who is inside?" Presently, however, a messenger came up and told them that all the inmates had gone to the church. Meanwhile, at the church a scene of horror was being enacted. Shortly after the services began, a few men came quietly in, and one young Indian, with his left arm wrapped loosely in a *serape*, in which was concealed a *machete*, walked up the aisle toward the desk, where Señor Dias was. Arriving there, he suddenly darted at the Señor, and lunged at him with his *machete*. Immediately everything was confusion and contention. The Indian's companions rushed into the fray; and the main body of the assailants began to pour in from the outside. Members of the congregation rushed to the door, and succeeded in closing out a portion of the crowd. An American (an old resident, the same whose wife had been warned two weeks before), believing he would have influence with the mob, went outside to harangue them, but was at once shot and killed. Another member, also, was shot on the outside. Inside the church a hot fight raged. The young Indian who had begun the fray, shouting "Death to the Protestants! Long live the Catholics!" attacked Señor Dias, wounding him three times in the head, and cutting away two fingers of his right hand. The Señor's wounds are very serious.

The wife of the American who had gone outside to his death, was the first to spring to resist the attack. She drew a pistol and shot down the Indian; and throughout the melée she continued to fight like tiger. The assailants were armed with *machetes*, and slashed right and left, cutting down a number of persons, besides demolishing the organ and pulpit. Many in the congregation, however, were also armed, and they offered a determined and fierce resistance to their assailants. After the fight had progressed some time, the garrison of the city, numbering only about one hundred soldiers, arrived on the scene, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. They arrested about fifty of the attacking mob, and marched them off to prison. The rest of the mob escaped.

Besides the two members of the congregation killed at the door, three others were killed and ten seriously wounded, one of the latter dying next day, making six deaths in all. The Chief of Police, who, with all the members of his family, belonged to the congregation, received four wounds. Of the assailants, two were killed outright, and the Indian who attacked Señor Dias died on the following day from the pistol wound inflicted by the intrepid Mexican woman, whose bravery has been already mentioned. A number of them were wounded, but escaped to the mountains. It was afterwards rumored that their wounded numbered thirteen, of whom five died, doubtless from exposure and lack of care.

Mr. Hutchinson, having providentially escaped, as it seemed, was still felt to be in danger, and was advised to seek refuge on the *Ida Lillie*, an American coaling vessel, until the arrival of the steamer *Montana*, on which vessel he took passage for this city. The President, Lerdo de Tejada, sent him word that he would be furnished with an escort to the City of Mexico; but as the road is but little better than a trail, Mr. Hutchinson decided to come to this city and proceed to New York, to represent the condition and needs of Protestantism in Mexico, to which country he will soon return, to join his family, now in the City of Mexico.

Prior to his departure from Acapulco, Mr. Hutchinson learned that the small garrison had been reinforced, on the 1st of February, by the arrival of Governor Alvarez with five companies of State troops, as well as by one regiment of Federal troops, another regiment being promised. An investigation of the affair was in slow progress; but there was an evident design to thoroughly sift the matter, and apply strictly the provisions of the new law of reform. No additional arrest had yet been made; but it was probable that there would be in a short time. The new law had been amended, subsequent to the assassination of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, the Protestant missionary, to cover the case of priests inciting their communicants to deeds of violence by bitter and incendiary harangues; and it is possible that, under this law, the *cura* of Acapulco has ere this been called upon to answer for his part in the inception of this cruel massacre.—*Daily Alta.*

A NEW PORT ON THE RED SEA.

The opening of the Suez Canal has led to a considerable extension of Egyptian territory, and that Government is at the present time in possession of the whole of the sea-board on the western side of the Red Sea. At Massowah, which is now a regular port of call for the Khedive's steamers, being the basis for the operations carried on with the view of bringing the rich countries about the sources of the Nile under the Egyptian dominion, an aqueduct is in course of construction for the purpose of bringing fresh water from the hills inland. The last place on the African coast which has been taken possession of by the Egyptians is Berberiyeh, a place lying directly south from Aden. Berberiyeh possesses an excellent port, and it is intended to make it the trading station for that part of the country. With this view a fort and regular landing-places are to be constructed, and also an aqueduct to bring water from the hills, as there is no fresh water in the vicinity. The place is at present garrisoned by about 300 soldiers under the command of Redwan Pasha, and this occupation of Berberiyeh has, according to the *Levant Herald*, given rise to a slight difficulty with the Aden Government, for in order to carry out the idea of making the place a trading centre, the Egyptian Government has blockaded Bool-har, and will not allow a single native craft to leave. Aden is entirely dependent upon the African coast for its supply of sheep, bullocks, and other live stock, and hitherto Bool-har has been the place from which such supplies have been obtained; the inhabitants of that part of the coast—Somali Arabs—are, moreover, very averse to the change, and the traders at Boolhar do not see the necessity of transferring their business to Berberiyeh. Efforts are, however, being made to arrange matters, and hopes are entertained of the affair being satisfactorily settled.

AN ELOQUENT JUDGE.

It is a remarkable fact that, although magistrates often address prisoners brought before them in tones of tender admonition or sad wisdom, they rarely vouchsafe to make any appeal to the feelings of those charged with being "drunk and disorderly" or even with drunkenness alone. Yet a few tears from the bench shed over an habitual sot might melt his heart to sobriety, and perhaps reclaim him from habits of "beastiness" when all other means have failed. What drunkard, for instance, could hear unmoved such observations as those which, according to the *Detroit Free Press*, were addressed the other day by a judge to a man named J. Robinson, who, having drunk enough liquor at a saloon to "trip him up," shouted for the police, and on their obeying the summons called them liars and otherwise abused them? "I was," said the prisoner, winking at the judge, "having a little fun." "John Robinson," replied the judge, "are you aware that this is a very solemn world—a world which has ten heartaches to one smile? Don't you know that the grim shadow of grief rests upon every doorstep, and that the tombstones in the cemeteries almost outnumber the trees in the forest? There's wailing in every household, John Robinson; there's grief in every heart. And yet you claim that you were only having a little fun." Here the prisoner broke in with the words, "That's all, your honour, it was a holiday." "It was," continued the judge, the tears streaming down his cheeks, "sad fun, John Robinson. While the rest of us were sweating off and making double-back-action resolves, you were lying at the corner of an alley drunk. It is 5 dols. or sixty days, sir, and if this case were before a Chicago police-justice, he'd make it 500 dols. or a life sentence." Towards the close of his address the judge's voice was almost stifled by emotion; there was not a dry eye in court, save that of John Robinson, whose features were overspread by a deadly pallor as each word from the Bench fell on his ear, and seemed to pierce his heart like the stab of a dagger.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Rev. Dr. Raleigh of Canonbury; Rev. J. Viney, of Highgate; and the Rev. R. Bruce, of Huddersfield, purpose visiting Palestine in company; with the view of publishing a joint book on their travels.

The Catholics certainly are earnest and untiring in their proselytising zeal. Since the abolition of slavery in the South, they have devoted much attention to preaching Catholic doctrine to the negroes; and recently an English Bishop, Right Rev. Herbert Vaughan, accompanied by seven priests, arrived in this country on a special mission among the late slaves. Baltimore is to be the head quarters of the mission, and the priests will be stationed at different points in the South. This never ceasing watchfulness keeps the ranks of the Roman Church recruited, and prevents any diminution of its power in the religious world.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

29TH MARCH, EVENING.

New Patna $585 sellers; stock 315 chests. Old Patna $593 sellers; stock 410 chests. New Benares $555 sellers; stock 25 chests. Old Benares $575 demanded; stock 100 chests. Total 850 chests. Malwa $555 to $560 first quality, wanted, none to be had.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON,—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 223
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 223½
ON SHANGHAI,—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—$15 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,200 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 84 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company,—$195 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$490 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$124 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—54 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—4 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 78 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MARCH 29TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Sharkefins, 5 packages, at $21.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Fungus, 10 bags, at $33.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $10.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
White Wax, 3 pieces, at $86.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Black Pepper, 400 bags, at $10.20, by Shun-cheong to travelling trader.
White Alum, 60 packages, at $1.67, by Kwong-hop to travelling trader.
White Sugar, 100 bags, at $5.80, by Kwong-hop to travelling trader.
Shellfish, 50 bags, at $28.90, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $20.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $7.70, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 10th prox.
LONDON	Witch	Murry	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mount Washington	T. B. Perkins	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch
Do.	Wm. Phillips	Healy	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ellen Munroe	T. W. Norcross	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Atlantic	G. O. Mellin	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	City of Peking (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
COOKTOWN, NEWCASTLE, &c.	Japan (str.)	De Smidt	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On or about 10th prox.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Avoca (str.)	Torbock	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st prox., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Iroquaddy (str.)	Lecointre		Messageries Maritimes	On 8th prox., at noon.
MANILA	Balbina	Miranda	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Peru (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 1st prox., at daylight.
Do. AND AMOY	Washi (str.)	Hescroff	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	On 2nd prox., at 4 P.M.

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1,865 Tons, Captain De Smidt, will load here for the above Ports, and will be despatched on or about 10th April.
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will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1875. [461

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1875. [462

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship
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Captain G. O. Mellin, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 433 Hongkong, 17th March, 1875.

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tf 415 Hongkong, 13th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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"MOUNT WASHINGTON,"
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship
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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*AVOCA*," Captain TORBOCK, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 1st April, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 31st inst.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 22nd March, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

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THE S. S. "*CITY OF PEKING*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
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ON THURSDAY, the 8th April, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*IROQUADDY*," Commandant LECOITRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 7th April, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1875.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO TO AMERICA.

THE Undersigned have been authorized by the Central Pacific Rail Road Company, to Grant *Through Bills of Lading* for Cargo shipped both by Sailing Vessels and Steamers to San Francisco for transportation to Principal Points in the United States and Canada.

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tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL.
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

福興記號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Saigon.—Per *Brisbane*, to-day, the 30th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-morrow, the 31st inst., at 5 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET*."

The English Cont

Extracts.

THE DREAM.

(From the Japanese.)

I waited for my darling all through the summer noon;
The crimson flame of sunset came, and then the silver moon;
And, hearing not in silence deep a bird or blossom stir,
I laid me down and slumbered that I might dream of her.

In sweet and simple beauty, with blush the breezes gave,
As lithe as willow bending beside the wimpling wave,
She rises 'mid sleep's darkness, like star through mist that shines,
Or fairy flower in branching bower among the forest pines.

The Spring is laughing from her lip, the Summer warms her breast,
Upon her head the darkling skies of cloudy Autumn rest,
While Winter takes her tiny hand, and covers it with snow:
Yet warm and soft its tender touch! My happy pulses glow!

Alas! the joy is fading, the lovely face grows dim,
The vision bright, the rosy light, in mingling shadows swim,
But o'er me bend delicious smiles, and eyes with love that beam;
Her own bright self has broken her image in the dream!!

—*Japan Mail.* KAJIN.

THE ENGLISH MONARCHY.

One broad contrast, however, at once attracts our notice. If we look half a century or more, to the cruel infirmities which closed the reign of George III., to the follies of the Regency, to the selfish depravity of the Court of George IV., and to the bigoted Toryism of that period; or if we pass on to the great political storm of 1832, which shook the institutions of the country to their foundation under the sway of a William IV., it may well be said that the monarchy of England has not been in greater peril than it was in those times. Suppose, for instance, the Duke of Cumberland had succeeded his brother William, who would have ventured to answer for the consequences? But happily for this country and for the sovereigns of this country, events took a more auspicious turn. In 1837 a young Princess ascended the throne, who first excited the sympathy of her subjects by her youth and innocence, and afterwards commanded their respect by her strength of character. She adopted at once the policy of her Liberal Ministers, and in 1840 allied herself in marriage to a Prince who brought with him all the gifts most calculated to add lustre and stability to the throne. From that moment the joint object of the Queen and the Prince was to raise the person of the sovereign above all party ties and distinctions, and above all "to effect the moral dignity of the Court." "For," adds the Prince, in the letter to Stockmar in which this phrase occurs, "to my mind the exaltation of royalty is possible only through the personal character of the sovereign. When a person enjoys complete confidence, we desire for him more power also and influence in the conduct of affairs. But confidence is of slow growth." This wise and noble conduct has borne its fruit. Seventy-four years of this century have just passed away; thirty-seven of them under the reigns of the Georges and King William; thirty-seven under the reign of Victoria, based upon the principles of her illustrious husband. Which of these periods has really contributed most to the security of the monarchy and to the prosperity of the country, it were needless to point out; but this we dare to affirm, that the comparison is one which renders the lessons of recent and contemporary history of inestimable value—in fact of more practical value to ourselves than the history of all the previous ages of the world.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE COMING ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The plan of the expedition is, it is said, as follows. Two ships are to proceed to the entrance of Smith's Sound this year. One will stay there and set to work establishing depots northwards; the other will sail northwards, and, when stopped by ice, or when arrived at the farthest point from which it seems practicable to keep up communications with its consort, will in the same spider-like fashion begin stretching out a line of depots northwards. This will be the work of the autumn and winter of 1875, and in 1876 the advanced ship will send out a sledging expedition towards the Pole, which instead of carrying all its commissariat along with it will find much of it *cached* in the depots of the previous year. Now ten miles a day is good average sledge-travelling, and if the advanced ship steamed as high as the *Polaris* it is argued that the sledging party might easily perform the five hundred and odd miles to the Pole and back in one hundred days. We do not say it could not. But surely there is a flaw in this reckoning. Five hundred miles as the crow flies are one thing. To go five hundred miles north, following the coast, is quite another. On the most liberal calculation the distance should, it may be imagined, be reckoned as double. Do what we will to lessen its dangers, that will be a tremendous undertaking. The majority of people who read glib newspapers have probably the vaguest notions of what such an expedition means. In the first place there is the chance of the dogs dying, and without dogs it is quite certain we should never reach the Pole, unless we succeeded in outsailing Captain Hall. Again, it is not smooth ice that has to be traversed. A sledge has generally to keep to what is called the ice-foot or solid ice clinging to the shores of the straits, because in the centre the ice becomes sooner rotten in the summer. Should this ice cease or become so rotten as Hayes and Payer found it, the party would have to take to the boat. For we presume no advance is to be expected along the snow and glacier-covered border of the land itself. And here where the talk of an open sea may have made some people think the perils of the attempt will be over, it may very likely prove they have only begun. Let any one recall to himself the dangers, described by so many graphic pens, which beset a strong ship manned by a full crew in the Polar seas, and then think of a frail boat with its boat's crew launching on what may be a stormy sea with every peril from the ice as great or greater than further south. Surely when those who for years have decried an expedition suddenly turn round and say that "the foremost ship might approach within five hundred miles of the Pole; and, with the knowledge of sledge-travelling we now possess, the distance there and back might be traversed in one hundred days," they are blowing hot much too soon after blowing cold. Such language in such a quarter argues either considerable ignorance or careless undervaluation of the hazards to be undergone. No, not all the experience of all the explorers that ever lived could make the expedition other than a terrible struggle against terrible odds. Our main hope lies in our steamer outstripping Captain Hall's. Could it do this, and do it early in the summer, the wisest policy might after all be to make the grand attempt this year. Should we therefore be daunted by such an outlook, and shrink from the venture? Rather let our motto be *Ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.* If immediate success is only to be won by good fortune, an immediate return in some shape is certain. And even if the present enterprise fails, it will, we may be confident, do something to lessen the risks of future explorers. The same people who make light of the difficulties to be encountered now would be the first to throw cold water on a repetition of the attempt should those difficulties prove insurmountable. It is more prudent and more patriotic to be prepared for partial failure. If Captain Nares can reach the Pole, so much the better. If he can get beyond Hall and Parry it will be a grand contribution to future discovery. But if he does neither, but simply does his best, let us be satisfied, and determined never again to desist from the enterprise which is our birth-right till patient toil is finally crowned by triumph.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

AN AUTHOR.

A young scapegrace, who had seen out a fortune and fallen into bad habits, took up his residence in a country village, pretending to be an author. His shabby appearance was, therefore, accounted for; and as his address was good, and marks of personal beauty remained, many a romantic village maid sighed over the "cruel fate of genius." Sighs would not pay his landlord's bill; and when a month had expired, he was dunned in good earnest. At length the landlord told him he never saw any of his productions, and wished to know what work he had been the author of. Being thus pushed he replied, "Why, sir, I call myself an author, and so I am—*the author of my own misfortune.*

AN ECCENTRIC PERUVIAN PLANT.

In speaking of the wonderful fertility of the soil in Peru, I have never spoken of a little plant, or leaf, they have here, which I never met with in any other place or country. I do not know the botanical name, and I hope that some botanist or savant can give me the name and species. The natives take a simple pale-green leaf, something like a fern, and pin it to the wall with a common pin stuck through it—just pin it on to the plain adobe wall. Sometimes they fasten it up with a tack. The leaf itself is not so large as a geranium-leaf. Incredible as it may seem, from this leaf spread out tiny tendrils and shoots, and delicate leaves will form and will spread and run and over the whole wall. I had one in my own sideyard, or corral, that covered the entire side of the wall, and it grew from one small leaf, pinned on to the adobe to hold it in place. It becomes a thrifty running-vine. I would not believe it possible but that I have seen it repeatedly and successfully tried.—*Corr. Chicago Tribune.*

A PRINCE OF WALES AT BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

"The shows were in full blast and the crowd at its thickest, when, says the narrator, 'the multitude behind was impelled violently forward; a broad blaze of red light, issuing from a score of flambeaux, streamed into the air; several voices were loudly shouting, "Room there for Prince George! Make way for the Prince!" and there was that long sweep heard to pass over the ground which indicates the approach of a grand and ceremonious train. Presently the pressure became much greater, the voices louder, the light stronger, and as the train came onward it might be seen that it consisted, firstly, of a party of the yeomen of the guard, clearing the way: then several more of them bearing flambeaux, and flanking the procession; while in the midst of all appeared a tall fair, and handsome young man, having something of a plump foreign visage, seemingly about four-and-thirty, dressed in a ruby-coloured frock-coat, very richly guarded with gold lace, and having his long flowing hair curiously curled over his forehead and at the sides, and finished with a very large bag and courtly queue behind. The air of dignity with which he walked, the blue riband and star and garter with which he was decorated, the small three-cornered silk court hat which he wore, whilst all around him were uncovered; the numerous suite, as well of gentlemen as of guards, which marshalled him along; the obsequious attention of a short stout person, who, by his flourishing manner, seemed to be a player—all these particulars indicated that the amiable Frederick, Prince of Wales, was visiting Bartholomew Fair by torchlight, and that Manager Rich was introducing his royal guest to all the entertainments of the place.'"—*From "The Old Showman," by T. Frost.*

THE FIGHT AT INKERMAN.

"The enemy had on Mount Inkerman no less than 1,800 riflemen; and considering the narrowness of the front upon which he in general fought, this was not an insignificant number. Upon the whole, it would seem that the ascendancy of our people in this particular Inkerman fight was not so much owing to their weapon as many inclined to suppose. The men of the 4th Division who became engaged in the fighting left no room for saying that the power of other soldiery proved greater than theirs, yet scarce any of them, except Horsford's battalion, had any other arm than the musket. The results of the strife between huge Russian masses on one side and our thin English lines on the other have at first sight a look of the marvellous, yet were owing in the main, after all, to the union of four well-known conditions:—1. The nature of the ground; 2. The mist; 3. The enemy's gross way of fighting in masses; 4. The quality of our officers and men. 1. It is true that our people springing forward to the fight at their outposts did not make a full use of their heights, and that their efforts indeed bore little resemblance to the ordinary operation of defending a strong position; but they could not deprive themselves of the good they derived from having their flanks well covered, with their 'home front,' if so one may call it, shut in by the hand of Nature, and narrowed to the modest proportions which befitted their want of numbers; whilst they also—being few against many—found advantage in that thick growth of brushwood which both baffled the eye and obstructed the assaults of the enemy. 2. At first, it is true, the mist favoured Soimonoff's enterprise; but afterwards it wrought strongly against him; for unless they can pour round the flanks of their adversary, the power of mighty numbers advancing upon a confined front must depend in some measure, and for some time, upon the mere aspect of their strength, and if the dimness of the atmosphere be such as to make the many invisible, it may do much towards bringing them down to a level with the few. And again, from the effect of the mist every man's field of view was so narrowed as to forbid all notion of synthesis. In as far as the battle-field presented itself to the bare eyesight of men, it had no entirety, no length, no breadth, no depth, no size, no shape, and was made up of nothing except small numberless circlets commensurate with such ranges of vision as the mist might allow at each spot. A sentence that Brownrigg heard uttered by a soldier of the Grenadier Guards tells much of the Inkerman story. The man at the time was advancing against masses numbered by thousands, but the Russians that interested him were those whom he himself might perhaps shoot down or run through, and his delighted estimate was—'I'm damned if their arsed't scores o'em!' That man, multiplied by the number of English bayonets in action, was the difficult foe whom the enemy thought to overwhelm by the power and weight of his columns. The attention of a field officer (until his horse should be shot under him) might take a somewhat wider range; but, if such a one could give unity to the weak battalion or wing he commanded, that was commonly the utmost he could attempt. In such conditions, each separate gathering of English soldiery went on fighting its own little battle in happy and advantageous ignorance of the general state of the action; nay, even very often in ignorance of the fact that any great conflict was raging; and the notion of the officer commanding in this narrow sphere was always that he must fight out his quarrel with what troops he had, or at most ask for small reinforcements scarce sufficient to furnish one company for a German or Russian battalion. It was by uncombined though nearly simultaneous fights of this kind that some 3,600 of our infantry in the first period of the action made good their resistances to 20,000, and even expunged from the battle field no less than 20 battalions with a strength of 15,000 men."—*From the "Battle of Inkerman," by A. W. Kinglake.*

GERMAN BEDROOMS.

Has it not been written how Mina and Lina labour at the well? Are there not plenty of public baths, better than all your private scrubbings and tubbing? Side by side stand two little beds. You wonder, as you look at them, how people cast in the heroic mould double up their joints so as to fit into these lilliputian receptacles. You think vaguely that it would not be well to be sick of a fever in such a bed. There is a huge wedge or sloping mountain of horsehair at the head of each couch, and on the top of it are two vast pillows, so that lying down seems an impossibility; and this may account for the shortness of the general contrivances. There will be a good spring mattress with a horsehair one atop of it; the sheets will not be tucked in, the quilted coverlet will be scanty in its portions. To one not to the manner born it is detestable; and not less so to have piled on the top of you an immense *plumeau* or bag stuffed with down, under which you will groan and perspire until suffocation causes you to fling it off in your sleep. You will awake again presently, very chilly, the miserable mockery of a quilt lying upon the ground beside the voluminous *plumeau*, and your night will be spent in alternately casting off and gloaning together again your bed furniture. Each time you turn in your sleep you will feel the cold air rushing in on all sides, and a confused nightmare sense of avalanches, waterfalls, and glaciers, according to how the *plumeau* falls, the coverlet glides, and the sheets resolve themselves into rope, will make your night hideous. The result of which will be, if you are abiding within those borders, that you will forthwith send for a carpenter and order a bed according to your dimensions, with blankets and sheets that will tuck in, and a pillow which will not persist in propping you up at an angle of forty-five. The barely necessary (according to German ideas of necessity) is all that you must hope to find in the sleeping apartments. Frugality—the alpha and omega of German house life—forbids even the tin-tacks and the pink lining for which you would fain bargain. "Why should one spend money on marble and mahogany when deil and deal will do as well?" a matron remonstrated; "it is not necessary that I should see the length of my petticoats, the sweep of my train, the dimensions of my pouf in a long glass. I can look at myself just as well in a little mirror set upon a chest of drawers as in a fine toilet glass, draped in lace and muslin. No woman's face is more than a foot square; and why should I squander my husband's substance in tin-tacks and glazed lining? The lace and the muslin cost money to wash, a woman's wage, a woman's food; the pink lining will fade, it must be renewed. My chests of painted drawers does just as well as your frivolous dressing-table, with its frippery and finery, and china pots and ring-stands and smelling-bottles; they (the drawers) require no washing or ironing or starching, and after all, who would there be to see it? No one but my husband, who would scold me well and never cease grumbling at my extravagance. Dark window-blinds, well-covered cotton curtains, a strip of bedside carpet, and a few chairs are enough for anyone's wants; so come away and look at the kitchen.—*Fraser.*

As length of life is denied us, we should at least do something to show that we have lived.

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital.....$1,000,000
Reserve Fund..... 115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital..... 1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do. 1,000,000

Aggregate Capital.....$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—
45 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, ⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ½ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ¾ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ¾ " "
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. E. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20% allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Insurances.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 29th March, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 *a* 24, per 460 lbs,		102.00 *a*	$112.00
" 28 *a* 32 "		110.00 *a*	118.00
" 38 *a* 42 "		119.00 *a*	153.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs.....	per piece	$1.70 *a*	1.85
" 8 lbs.....	"	2.00 *a*	2.03
" 8½ lbs.....	"	2.15 *a*	2.55
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 *a* 60 reed.	"	2.10 *a*	2.25
" 64 *a* 66 "	"	2.50 *a*	2.55
" 68 *a* 80 "	"	2.65 *a*	3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.....	per piece	2.40 *a*	2.45
WHITE BROCADES.....	"	2.65 *a*	2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards.....	"	2.70 *a*	2.75
" 40 "	"	3.70 *a*	3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs..	"	1.95 *a*	2.05
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs..	"	2.15 *a*	2.20
DYED STRIPED SHIRTINGS.....	"	3.60 *a*	3.65
DYED BROCADE Do.....	"	3.70 *a*	3.85
DYED DAMASK Do.....	per piece	5.85 *a*	6.00
CHINTZ.....	"	1.80 *a*	1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.....	per doz.	0.60 *a*	0.70
" Brown.....	"	0.60 *a*	0.64
" Red.....	"	0.70 *a*	0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch.....	per yard	0.18 *a*	0.19
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 *a*	0.19
VELVETEENS, Black.....	"	0.24 *a*	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES.....	per yard	0.78 *a*	0.70
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet.....	per piece	9.50 *a*	9.75
" " Assorted.....	"	9.10 *a*	9.15
HH Scarlet.....	"	9.40 *a*	9.50
" " Assorted.....	"	9.05 *a*	9.10
CAMLETS, 888.....	"	16.50 *a*	17.00
" 88.....	"	18.00 *a*	18.50
" 8.....	"	19.00 *a*	19.50
" *BBB*.....	"	19.80 *a*	20.00
LASTINGS, *DD*.....	"	15.50 *a*	16.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod.....	per picul	3.20 *a*	3.30
" Hoop.....	"	3.95 *a*	4.20
" Bar.....	"	3.15 *a*	3.15
" Wire.....	"	6.10 *a*	6.25
LEAD.....	"	7.50 *a*	7.80
STEEL, English.....	per tub.	5.50 *a*	5.60
" Swedish.....	"	5.00 *a*	5.25
TIN, Malacca.....	per picul	23.50 *a*	21.00
TIN PLATES.....	per box	7.65 *a*	8.10
SHEATHING METAL.....	per picul	25.00 *a*	29.00
QUICKSILVER, English.....	"	178.00 *a*	—
" American.....	"	182.00 *a*	—
SPELTER.....	"	7.25 *a*	7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai.....	per picul	14.00 *a*	14.50
" Ningpo.....	"	15.00 *a*	15.20
" Nanking.....	"	15.00 *a*	15.50
" Tungchow.....	"	15.00 *a*	15.50
" Bengal.....	"	13.00 *a*	15.50
ALUM.....	"	1.30 *a*	1.65
BESAMUNE, white.....	"	4.20 *a*	4.30
" Black.....	"	3.30 *a*	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1.....	"	2.45 *a*	2.50
" " 2.....	"	2.20 *a*	2.25
" Siam, white.....	"	1.55 *a*	1.60
" " mill cleaned.....	"	1.70 *a*	1.75
" Manila.....	"	2.35 *a*	2.40
" Singapore.....	"	2.10 *a*	2.15
" Saigon.....	"	1.60 *a*	1.65
" Annam.....	"	2.10 *a*	2.15
" Rangoon.....	"	2.35 *a*	2.40
SALTPETRE.....	"	5.75 *a*	6.20
COALS, AFLOAT.....	per ton.		
" English steam.....	"	13.00 *a*	14.00
" Sydney.....	"	10.50 *a*	—
WINDOW GLASS.....	per box.	3.20 *a*	3.30
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.			
TIN PLATES, Straits.....	per pel.	5.80 *a*	6.00
" Banjar.....	"	4.50 *a*	4.80
PEPPER White.....	"	18.00 *a*	18.50
" Black.....	"	10.20 *a*	10.50
BETEL-NUT.....	"	1.85 *a*	2.70
SANDAL WOOD Malabar.....	"	3.80 *a*	4.10
" " South Seas.....	"	15.00 *a*	16.50
SIPAN WOOD, Manila.....	"	1.50 *a*	2.10
" " Siam.....	"	2.50 *a*	2.75
FLOUR, American per barrel of 200 lbs.....		6.25 *a*	6.50
" " of 100 lbs.....		2.70 *a*	2.75
" California, per sack of 50 lbs.....		1.20 *a*	1.35
WHEAT, Tientsin.....	per pel.	1.80 *a*	1.95
" California.....	"	2.35 *a*	2.50
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 sorts.....	"	6.70 *a*	7.15
" " Dk. Brown.....	"	3.50 *a*	3.60
" " West Coast, Dk. Brown.....	"	3.20 *a*	3.30
" " Manila, Dry White.....	"	4.20 *a*	4.30
" " Candy.....	"	9.10 *a*	9.15
CAMPHOR, packed.....	"	15.25 *a*	15.50
FEAS, White.....	"	1.90 *a*	2.05
" Green.....	"	2.50 *a*	2.85
" Black.....	"	1.75 *a*	1.00
" Yellow.....	"	1.85 *a*	2.00
MUSHROOMS.....	"	60.00 *a*	64.00
SEAWEED, Green.....	"	1.40 *a*	1.55
" Cut.....	"	3.50 *a*	2.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large.....	"	9.20 *a*	11.00
" " " middle.....	"	7.75 *a*	8.20
" " " small.....	"	5.20 *a*	5.75
CASSIA.....	"	6.50 *a*	7.00
VERMICELLI, Nientsin.....	"	12.50 *a*	13.00
BEES WAX, Japan, White.....	"	8.00 *a*	8.00
" " Hankow.....	"	8.00 *a*	67.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Avoca	Torbock	Brit. str	1482	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Albay		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	Repairing
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	1300	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Brisbane	Balfour	Brit. str	891	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
City of Peking	H. G. Morse	Amr. str	5500	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c
Crocus	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1297	Ah Yon	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Foiwan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Hankow	W. Symington	Brit. str	2382	Siemssen & Co	
Hanyang	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Japan	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	2140	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Cooktown, &c.
Killarney	O. Neill	Brit. str	1060	Chinese	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Repairing
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	Capt. J. B. Bonning	
Massilia		Brit. str	1033	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Nankin	M. Bruce	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Pawturet		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Repairing
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Washi	Hescroff	Brit. str	221	Birley & Co	Swatow, &c.
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Amiral Devoulx	Cariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co	
Archer	M. Pike	Amr. sh	904	P. M. S. S. Co	
Atlantic	G. O. Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Balbina	J. G. Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	Manila
Batavia	Royter	Swed. bk	390	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Manila
Beethoven	R. Hage	Ger. bk	3[illegible]0	P. M. S. S. Co	
Britain's Pride	Ratsey	Brit. bg	178	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Charles Maurean	J. Haasen	Fren. bk	363	Order	
Charite	Hervé	Fren. bk	390	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Cocran	Hornsheim	Ger. sch	210	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Corinne	T. Laidmann	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	
Diane	Chourretto	Fren. sh	711	Landstein & Co	
Ellen Munroe	Norcross	Amr. sh	1333	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Forward	J. Strachan	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	Portland
Friederich	Hoyer	Ger. sch	350	Order	Amoor River
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	671	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gazelle	J. F. Meller	Ger. bg	198	Wieler & Co	
Green Jacket	H. D. Roe	Brit. sh	1053	Melchers & Co	
Handy	Datursen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	Bangkok
Hazard	Lewis	Amr. bg	396	Russell & Co	
Johann Smidt	H. Rohkar	Ger. bk	434	Wieler & Co	
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Chinese	
Kim-yung-tye	Otto	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Kvik	H. C. Lorange	Nor. bk	700	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Honolulu
Lyra	T. H. Carr	Brit. bk	379	Yuen-fat-hong	
Mary Ann Holman	H. O. Holman	Brit. bk	273	A. MacG. Heaton	Tientsin
Maximos	Lemoine	Fren. bk	349	Landstein & Co	
Memento	F. Rawald	Brit. bk	464	Aug. Heard & Co	
Mount Washington	Perkins	Amr. sh	1217	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Onward		Brit. sh	606		
S. Ka-Cham Roam	M. T. Hoff	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Suwa	W. Waruken	Ger. bk	290	Chinese	
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bk	385	Melchers & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camois	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
Wm. Phillips	A. Healy	Amr. sch	492	Aug. Heard & Co	Francisco San

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	G. Horspool	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	P. H. Colomb	Hongkong
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Japan
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Capt. T. E. Smith	En route to Hongkong
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Shanghai
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	R. S. Turton	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. B. Buckle	Yokohama
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun ves.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royes	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Tamsui
Lapwing	despatch gun-ves.	3	160	Com. Sir Wm. W. Hart	Singapore
Mesnee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Capt. A. Buller	Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Hongkong
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Capt. St. John	Kobé
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun ves.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	2	600	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Comdr. H. C. D. Ryder	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ascold	Russian cor.			Tirtoff
Dang-wee	Chin. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Hartford	U. S. frigate	2900		D. B. Harmony
Venzedora	Spanish cor.	700		Miguel Gaston
Vsadnick	Russian cor.	1669		Novosilsky
Yantic	U.S. corvette	490		McDougal

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
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